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5 SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Office,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**Bovril develops
big reserves of
strength**
IT MUST BE BOVRIL
BRITISH TO
THE BACKBONE

No. 17,968. 號六十六百九千七萬一第 日四初月一十年卯乙 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1915. 五拜禮 號十月二十年四國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Dec. 10th. Europa (via Siberia), per s.s. Llangoch.
TO DEPART.
Dec. 11th. Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHIRAKAWA.
Dec. 11th. Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. POLYNESIA.
Dec. 11th. Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. CHEMAN.
Dec. 14th. Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at 9.30 a.m., per s.s. NIPPON MARU.
Dec. 14th. Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 14th. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, to U.S. and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 14th. Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ASHUR.
Dec. 16th. Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KAMO MARU.
Dec. 16th. Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NAMUR.

N.B. For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notices on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 875 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	10
10.30	to 10.00	10
11.00	to 11.00	15
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	15
1.00 p.m.	to 1.15	10
1.15	to 1.45	15
1.45	to 2.15	10
2.15	to 2.45	15
2.45	to 3.10	10
3.10	to 3.10	10
NIGHT CARS.		Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m.	2.30 to 11.00 p.m.
SUNDAYS.		Every Quarter-Hour.
7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30	to 11.00	10
11.30	to 12.00 noon	15
1.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00	15
5.00	to 6.00	10
6.00	to 7.00	15
7.00	to 8.10	10
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.		

Extra Cars at 10.30 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compost order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. [1042]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1230]

SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL

In the City. Near to everywhere, a providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.
Rates \$4 and \$5 per day
Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address Telephone No. 2,510.
SAVOY. C. A. BIDDLE, Manager.

[983]

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parsons' Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 63 84 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 23 " 24 34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons, 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1, 7,000 tons. No. 2, 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 400 feet. " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " " 84 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 23 " " 28 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 288 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KALPING COAL:
Now well-known throughout the East for STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KALPING COKE:
Competes with the best quality English Cokes for FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST **FIREBRICKS** GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. AND: MAISHAN, HONGKONG
Telephone No. 1032.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [144]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars is operated between Dairen and Changchun in conjunction with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seiton (Taiping) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Peking.

SOUTH BOUND.
Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Peking.

• Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun, and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. 100, "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hailuoguo (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SMELTING CO. & EXPRESS TRADING CO., Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NORDISCHE REISEBUREAU, and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add. "MANZUO."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chaochow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

[433]

FURUKAWA & CO.

(FURUKAWA GOMEI KWAISHA TOKIO.)

SILVER AND COPPER:

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF ASHIO AND OTHER NINE COPPER AND GOLD MINES.
SILVER BULLION, COPPER INGOTS, TILES AND SHEETS, BARS, BOTH OF COPPER AND BRASS.

CABLES AND WIRES:

Every Kind for Electrical Use.

COALS:

Sole Proprietors and Sole Agents for SHAKANOO, MUTA, ARATE, NAKAZURU, SHIOGASHIRA, SENSU, SHIMOTAMADA, SHINSHAKANOO, TAKADA, AND OTAKAWA COLLIERIES.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.
BRANCH OFFICES:—OSAKA, MOJI, WAKAMATSU, HIKATA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, DAIREN.

TEL. No. 910. No. 20, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [845]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:—
MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,
13, Mikawada-machi, Asaba-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

MAKERS OF
PRINTING INKS
FOR OVER 120 YEARS.

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[108]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late Hon. Mr. ROBERT ANSON HERRICK are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1257]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1082]

NOTICE.

ORDERS for LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING and JAPANESE PRODUCTS are solicited by the Undersigned up to the 15th inst.

All Orders will receive careful and prompt attention.
B. KOBAYASHI,
Care of THE NIMURA HOTEL,
Cantonment Road.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. [1287]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Relighting.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [5162]

DRINK ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[113]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. [37]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen, The only European Hotel in Canton. Guides and Chairs provided. Every information and special attention given to Tourists. Reasonable Rates. Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. BYLLE.

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HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[15]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.

[38]

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location with the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Entertainment, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and to Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—
MANAGER.

Telephone 127.
Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

[120]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

[39]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

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[104]

ATTENTIONS

TONE

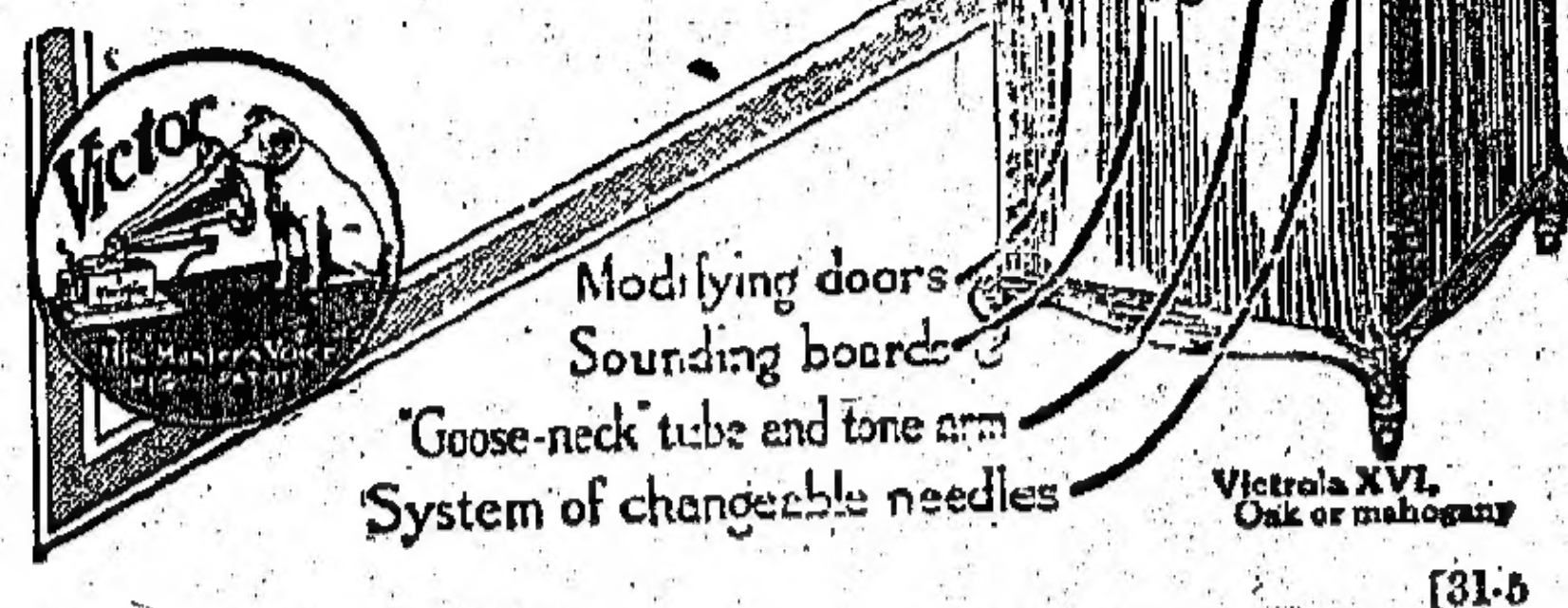
That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

AN IDEAL GIFT

FOR
CHRISTMAS.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.



Modifying doors
Sounding board
"Goose-neck" tube and tone arm
System of changeable needles

Victrola XVI,
Oak or mahogany
[31-5]



AN ARMY IN THE MAKING.
When the history of the Great War comes to be written, one of the outstanding features will be the rapid raising, training and equipping of "Kitchener's Army." All ranks responded to their Country's call—the factory, the office, the farm, the mine were life and "volunteering" became the order of the day. Despite great difficulties Lord Kitchener obtained a gigantic army of unique fighting quality.



Aide-de-Camp
Cigarettes
No. 22.

FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

THAT CAN BE OBTAINED

FOR 75 CENTS

a tin of 50.



ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG

979

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

SPEECH BY THE JAPANESE
FOREIGN MINISTER.

By the courtesy of Mr. S. Inai, Consul General for Japan, we have received the following translation of the speech made by Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the Imperial Diet on the 7th instant:—

Gentlemen, I feel it a great honour to state to you here in this House the development of our diplomatic relations since the last session of the Diet.

It is a matter for gratification that our relations with the European Allies are becoming more and more close and that the bond of friendship with the other countries is likewise being strengthened. That these friendly nations of the world so heartily participated in the recent national celebration of the Accession to the Throne of our Emperor has naturally been most gratefully appreciated by the whole nation.

In the neighbouring Republic the movement for changing its form of government and restoring the monarchical régime recently made such progress that its realization seemed impending. The Imperial Government, after the most deliberate consideration of the situation and with the full concurrence of the other nations interested, decided to tender friendly advice to China for the postponement of the contemplated change of government, which decision, was executed by our representative in Peking as was made public at the time. It was desirable that at a moment when the devastation of the European war was as terrible as could be any state of affairs that was in the least degree calculated to give rise to fresh disturbance of the peace should be vigilantly suppressed. The new movement in China aimed at just such a state of affairs, for though to all appearances the monarchical scheme seemed to be received with general favour, there were indications that the undercurrent of opposition and disturbance was more profound and wide-reaching than was anticipated. It was feared that, if the scheme should be realised in the face of all these disquieting circumstances, not merely the internal peace and order of China—only so recently established—would be destroyed but the peace of the Far East would consequently be endangered, and the disadvantages resulting therefrom to the nations interested directly and indirectly in China, especially to Japan which is so closely connected with China, would be incalculable. In taking the step above-mentioned the Imperial Government, so far from entertaining any selfish design against China or any purpose of interfering in her internal affairs, was only actuated by the most sincere desire for the maintenance of peace and order in China and the quietude of the East. The Imperial Government only did what her sense of duty prompted for the promotion of the interests of both China and other countries interested.

Our representative in Peking, in execution of the instruction of the Imperial Government, presented the aforesaid advice in co-operation with the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia and France. The Italian Government also took the same step of her own accord a few days later. The full text of China's reply to the advice of these States was published on the 4th of November. As the wording of the reply was circumlocutory and its purport ambiguous, the Imperial Government demanded to know whether the Chinese Government meant to accept the advice or not. The reply to this was made confidentially and I regret not to be at liberty to publish it here to-day, beyond stating that it expresses the opinion of the Chinese Government that the realisation of the monarchical régime would of necessity be delayed for some time. As to the next step to be taken by the Imperial Government in this question I am not yet in a position to say anything here, the negotiations with the Powers interested not having come to a head.

The Imperial Government has expressly acceded to the London Declaration, signed in London on the 5th of September last year, by Great Britain, France, and Russia, agreeing that none of the contracting Powers should independently conclude peace or sue for any terms of peace without the concurrence of the other powers. In default of any agreement between these States concerning the conclusion of peace, the necessity of a declaration of the nature stated above was imperative, but in the case of Great Britain and Japan the provision of Article II. of the Alliance Treaty superadded any such new agreement, as was explained by Baron Kato, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, in this House last year. The three Powers, however, approached this Government to formally accede to the Declaration of London, and the Imperial Government instructed the Ambassador in London to exchange documents for the accession to the agreement with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain and the French and Russian Ambassadors in London on the 19th November. For, although it was the natural result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Declaration of London that Japan should be bound to conclude peace only in concert with the other Powers, her formal accession to the Declaration would have the effect of expressing to the outer world the firm resolution and the close union of the allied Powers and of defining more clearly the relative positions of the various Powers in the event of the conclusion of peace. The Italian Government also decided to accede to the Declaration, and on the 30th of November the declaration for her accession was signed in London by the Governments of Japan, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, the text of which was published on the 6th instant.

COMPANY MEETING.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

The 14th ordinary general meeting of shareholders in William Powell, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Masters yesterday. Mr. H. J. Gudge, presided, there were also present Mr. G. C. Moxon (Director), and Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, F. W. Stapleton, G. Martin, E. Maurice, W. C. Coggin, and H. O. Holt (Secretary). The Secretary read the notices convening the meeting, after which, the Chairman said:—The report and statement of accounts for the period ending August 31st, 1915, have been in your hands some days, and with your permission I will take them as read. The first matter I have to touch on is the resignation of the late Managing Director, who it was ascertained had been guilty of most flagrant malpractices. I do not think it will be for the benefit of the Company, or serve any good purpose, that I should detail them here, but of course the Board will be pleased to give, after the meeting, any shareholder personally any information desired in this connection. All that I propose to say at this meeting is that by acting promptly on the first hint that something was wrong, we were able to secure restitution to a very considerable extent, and I wish to express my appreciation of the great assistance which was rendered to me personally, as well as to the Company, by a very trying time, by Mr. Moxon, who consented at a moment's notice to fill the vacancy on the Board, and played a very energetic and forceful part, gentlemen, in the measures taken to protect your interests. I cannot doubt that the discovery of this man's dishonesty would have been to all of you here as great a shock and surprise as it was to us. The loss shown on the balance sheet, so far as the Board can judge, is the direct result of the fraudulent doings of the late Managing Director, and in no way represents the normal business of which this Company is capable. The Board are assured that if the Company had had in its employ during the last five years an honest Manager, or Managing Director, the profits would have been highly satisfactory and there is every prospect, in fact, of the Company's business, that the Company will speedily recover its position. Your Directors, in order to satisfy themselves, have had the stock most carefully valued for the purposes of the balance sheet now before you, and it fully represents the value put upon it. It is clean, up-to-date, and saleable. I am glad to tell you our business at the present time, in spite of war conditions, is showing a marked improvement on the year under notice, and we have every hope that this year, and that the shareholders will continue, and that the shareholders will, in the near future, receive an adequate return on their investment. Owing to the unfortunate circumstances disclosed in this year's report, the present Directors propose to waive their fees for the year under notice, and the sum appearing in the balance sheet will be written back. After some consideration we have decided that the most convenient time for taking stock is immediately after our busy season. Your Board, therefore, propose to end the financial year on the 28th February, 1916, and the next General Meeting will be called as soon as possible after that date, when a report and balance sheet will be laid before you.

There were no questions, whereupon, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GOSGIN seconded.
Mr. TARRANT—I would like to make one or two remarks. I thought the Directors would let us know all, and would have placed the full details of the defalcations before the meeting; but you think the wisest course would be for the shareholders to make the inquiries you suggest as to the defalcations of the late managing-director after the meeting; that did not know you were taking that course; I thought probably you might give the full details to the shareholders—almost all of them, and in ignorance, except for the little we have heard. Of course, looking at the present report I think we might say that there is practically a deficiency over the previous working account of \$35,000. Last year showed a profit, and, as you say, there are indications of improved business this year; but I think the loss is larger than is shown on the balance-sheet. Therefore, I think it would be interesting to the majority of the shareholders to know more about these defalcations. I would not ask you these defalcations. I would not ask you to say any more about it here, but I think it might be as well to have an assurance that a recurrence is impossible. I take it for granted that that is impossible. However, as has been stated in a letter which you have received, I did not wish to bring the matter up in a speech, there should be an efficient "oversee" of the company's affairs in the future. In saying this, I only wish to look after the company's interests and the interests of the shareholders.

The Chairman—To what letter do you refer?
Mr. TARRANT—As a matter of fact, I was approached, and I thought it was fully understood that I would stand as a Director. However, in view of the statement made just now I shall certainly withdraw my nomination as director.

The Chairman—Then you withdraw?

Mr. TARRANT—It is withdrawn.
The Chairman—I think, as I have said in my speech to this meeting, that it is not in the interests of the company that we should enter upon a discussion regarding the matter of the late Managing Director's defalcations at this public meeting, and I think you will agree with me that it is not wise to do so. If any gentlemen want to know what the defalcations are in detail he can have the information after this pleasure in showing them to you. I may say that the company holds a letter from the late managing-director in which he confesses, in so many words, to each malpractice on his part. This I will show you if you wish to see it. As regards "an oversee" as Mr. Tarrant expressed it—by the Directors, I think everyone here will agree that nothing would prevent, and we were subjected to a series of frauds

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Mr. V. H. van Cuylenburg, second son of Mr. J. van Cuylenburg, Senior Government Surveyor, Penang, has joined the 24th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, at present stationed at Walsingham, Surrey.

Captain Allston Flagg, of the Indian Expeditionary Force, whose death in action was recently announced, was an Indian Officer prior to joining the British-American Tobacco Company in North China, and had seen a good deal of service in India. He joined the Selling Staff of the B.A.T. in North China in May, 1914, and resigned his services early in October of the same year, in order once again to take up the sword for his King and country. It was after he had led his company in magnificent style to the farthest point reached in the attack that he met with his death, and while he was reconnoitring with a view to making good the ground gained by the assault. He was struck by a rifle bullet, and only lived a very few minutes afterwards.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- JOINED.
- 1.—Supper T. L. Scott joined the Corps on 8th December, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1947 and posted to Engineer Co.
 - 2.—Members of the Corps are reminded that Volunteers on duty at Belchers Fort and on the Search lights are entitled to receive medical treatment free of charge in the Government Civil Hospital, or as out-patients, but they must notify the Hospital Authorities on admission that they are Volunteers, and must state in which of the above detachments they are doing duty. Should Volunteers fail to notify the Hospital Authorities, as instructed, they will forfeit their right to free medical treatment. When sending for medicine to be repeated, empty bottles are to be returned.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

- 3.—A revised list of classes is posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

- PARADES.
- 4.—Parades for to-day.
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery—10 pdr. Gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley will attend.
5.15 p.m. Scouts Company—Drill on Cricket Ground.
Remainder, nil.

- DETAILS.
- 5.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 13th inst.—H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 13th inst.—H.K.V.R.
Note.—Reference Corps No. 4 dated 7th December, 1915, the following changes have been made:—
On duty 13th inst.—Centre Section M. G. Co.
On duty 17th inst.—Right Section M. G. Co.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
Members are warned that they are required to immediately advise their Platoon Sergeants of any change of address, telephone numbers, etc.
All M.C. Officers will keep this office advised of any change in their own addresses, etc.

PROMOTIONS.
The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following ex-members of the Regular Police to the rank of Inspector:—Crown-Sergeants Langley, McEwen, and Witchel.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION CANTEN.
Attention is specially drawn to orders of December, 8th and 9th.

PARADES, MUSKETRY, ETC.
Friday, December 10th.—All ranks at "Central" at 9.05 p.m. sharp. Uniform, caps and covers, and rifles.
Saturday, December 11th.—Details for Musketry Course, Part I, as warned by the M. I. Leave Blake Pier, 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tuesday, December 14th.—Recruits of 1st and 2nd Platoons No. 1 Company, and of No. 2 Company, 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, December 15th.—All N.C. Officers, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, December 16th.—Recruits of 3rd and 4th Platoons No. 1 Company, and of No. 3 Company.

The Commanders of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Platoons, under the instruction of Inspector Mow Fung, will warn certain of their men to attend the "Recruits" Parades of this Company.

F. O. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

which could not have possibly been found out, and our auditors, who are a very experienced firm in the Colony, will bear me out in that statement; they could not possibly be found out. If you are going to have a man who chooses to commit fraud, then he is going to commit it, unless you are going to stand over him and watch every movement, and every dollar which passes through his hands and goes into his safe. It is impossible for directors to do that. Mr. Moxon and myself are busy men, but we have devoted many hours, and even many days, to looking after the interests of this company, and before the managing-director was found out I myself devoted many hours, with him and without him, in going into the company's affairs. I cannot say more, gentlemen. In the future we have we shall be able to put the company on its proper footing with the exercise of due care on our part.

The report and statement of accounts were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.
On the proposition of Mr. MAURICE, seconded by Mr. MARTIN, Mr. GEDGE was re-elected as director of the company.
On the proposition of Mr. TARRANT, seconded by Mr. GOSGIN, Mr. H. PERRY SMITH was re-elected auditor to the company at the usual remuneration.
This was all the business.

HOUSES TO LET

G. R.
TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

NOS. 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 13, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Keys with watchman. Also a few small quarters in A & B Blocks, Queen's Road, at reasonable rents. Full particulars on application to—
O. O. A. S.C.
Victoria Barracks
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1250]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1261]

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1915. [1232]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Tyoko Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMKUN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1091]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
OFFICES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS ARTICLES.

RESUMED HEARING OF CHARGE AGAINST A CHINESE EDITOR.

The hearing was resumed at the Magistrate's yesterday of the charge preferred against the managing editor of the Chinese newspaper, the *Shi Po*, of publishing seditious articles.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. W. B. Hind (of Mr. Brutton's office), defended.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs) said that early in November he sent for the defendant in consequence of what he had seen published in his paper, and cautioned him as to the tone of his paper. Advice was also given him as to the matter he should and should not publish. He was also told to avoid all reference to political questions in China which might give rise to trouble in that country. He was also warned generally that serious consequences might ensue if he did not follow the advice given. Defendant did not follow the advice.

The interpreter at the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs said the defendant told Mr. Hallifax that in his articles he was merely discussing the trend of public opinion. He was told that the articles were likely to cause trouble in China, that they should not be published, and if he was in any difficulty he was to come to Mr. Hallifax for advice. Defendant was advised not to repeat such articles as had already appeared in his paper.

Subsequently, Mr. Hind addressed the Magistrate, contending that the prosecution had not proved publication to the public; that they had not proved any publication by the defendant; and that the statements in the paper were not seditious but merely advice and comments on Yuan Shi-kai's career.

THE HUNGHOM MURDER.

PRISONER PLEADS PROVOCATION.

The second prisoner in the Hunghom murder case, Sager Singh, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday with the murder of the Indian watchman who was employed at the Cement Works, Hunghom, in reply to which he made a long and peculiar statement. "I understand the deceased visited our house," he said, "and I warned him not to go to the house. Deceased said, 'if you see me going to your house you can kill me.' Prisoner then referred to visits paid to the house by the deceased to see his (prisoner's) sister, on which occasions he scolded him and also beat his sister for allowing the deceased to come to see her. "Then I went to the Cement Works and 'scolded' deceased. Deceased said 'if you want to kill me, the Company have given me a pistol, and with the pistol I could kill five men, not only you.'"

Coming to the day of the alleged murder, prisoner said that when he was washing on the verandah he saw deceased coming up the stairs a "little drunk," and without his turban, and then intervened with the remark—"If it is true that a brother cannot bear to see his sister in shame then I am guilty. If I could have got passports I would have taken her away to Shanghai or somewhere."

When he had come up the stairs deceased asked for his sister, and I said she had gone to hospital and he had better go away at once. Then I struck him one blow with my stick and my brother-in-law also struck him, and then the deceased fell down, and did not rise again. The deceased was killed and died, and we put his body in the cookhouse. Then, at 12 o'clock midnight, we tied a rope to his neck and lowered him out of the window. The rope was not long enough, and we dropped him to the ground and threw him into a Chinese field. Next day we were arrested, and when we were questioned we said he frequented our house so we killed him."

Prisoner was committed for trial.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

CLAIM FOR \$1,000.

An action for alleged malicious prosecution came before the Paines Judge, (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) at the Summary Court yesterday, when Li Tze Cho, a merchant, of Bonham Strand, sued Cheng Nyek Po, a trader of Hollywood Road, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada was for plaintiff, and Mr. A. B. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) represented the defendant.

Mr. d'Almada said that the statement of claim disclosed that on July 9th this year plaintiff claimed to have been maliciously charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's with converting various sums, totalling \$822.61, to his own use after they had been entrusted to him. Subsequently a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Li Tze Cho, as a result of which plaintiff was imprisoned for one hour, after which he was released on bail. A prosecution followed, but the case was dismissed. As a result of the prosecution, etc., plaintiff claimed to have sustained damage to his credit and reputation; and had also suffered great anxiety by reason of the false charge. He had also been put to the expense of \$100 in obtaining his release, and in defending himself against the charge. The case for the plaintiff was that defendant was charged without a reasonable and proper cause, and also one of malice. If there was no reasonable and probable cause, then malice came in.

In the statement of defence defendant said he had reasonable and probable cause for preferring the said charge, and for taking the proceedings, and in doing this he acted without malice. He did not admit the statements regarding injury to credit and reputation, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs.

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

FIRST PUBLIC PRIZE-GIVING.

The first annual public prize distribution in connection with St. Francis' School (Wanchai branch of the Italian Convent) was held at St. Patrick's Hall last evening. There was a very large attendance of parents and their friends. Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools) presided, and he was supported by Bishop Pozzani and Father de Maria (Headmaster).

Before and after the prize-giving, at which the Chairman officiated, the school-children contributed a programme of musical items which, in several cases, were distinctly novel, and were evidently appreciated by the audience. The names of the contributors are:—Misses A. Cordeiro, A. Ismail, E. Rodrigues, and Master S. Ramos (pianoforte quartette); Misses L. Wilkinson and V. Langeberg (duologue); Miss A. Goulding and 22 children (kindergarten game); Misses J. Ramos, A. Cordeiro, and L. and R. Tam (pianoforte quartette); Master S. Ramos (recitation); Misses L. Wilkinson, L. Sousa, K. el Arculi, and M. Rosario (The Allies).

THE REPORT.

The report of Rev. Father de Maria stated, *inter alia*, "It is true that no great inaugural ceremony attended the opening of St. Francis' School in 1899, with a small hospital and asylum near by, but that they were called for there is no denying. These words occur in the historical sketch published in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Convent in 1910. St. Francis' School has, therefore, been in existence for a period of about 16 years. Strange as it may appear, it is true that to-day sees the very first occasion when that school comes before the public of Hongkong in its first public distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the school. I make no apology in presenting this report with a sense of some gratification, for to-day the school is recognised among the upper grade schools of the Colony. When it is remembered that the school was intended at first to serve what was, at one time, the poor district of Wanchai, and has now attained to this level with a roll of well over one hundred scholars in regular attendance, it will be conceded that the time has arrived when the school may not be content to remain any longer in the same modest position as in the past, but may be permitted to claim some measure of public attention among the educational institutions of Hongkong. It is on record that the members attending the school in 1899 were seven European day scholars and fifteen Chinese. Small as this number is for the present time, fifty years ago it may be assumed to have represented a fair proportion of children of school-going age in that district if we exclude from consideration the purely Chinese population of the district. This is especially true when it is considered that education for girls among the Chinese in the first period of the Colony's development was neither sought for nor did it receive the stimulus that it has during the past decade. The attendance at St. Francis' showed healthy signs of growth with each successive stage of development of the important eastern district of the Island. It was only in periods of epidemics, such as those of 1887 and 1894, when there were abnormal variations in the numbers of school attendance. St. Francis' School can claim to have marched, though modestly and unobtrusively, along the path of progress in matters educational in Hongkong. The official figures for the past two years afford ground for satisfaction in the steady growth of this branch of the Italian Convent. In June 1914 the maximum monthly enrolment for the school was 114, the number in average attendance being 91. There were 16 scholars in average attendance in the remove classes and 75 in average attendance in the lower classes. The number of school days was 214. There were in all 5 classes besides one for infants. At the end of the school year 1915, the maximum monthly enrolment has increased to 130, with an average daily attendance of 111. Four girls were taught in the higher classes, 17 in the remove and the remaining 90 in the lower classes. These figures do not take into account the children attending the Holy Infancy School, the maximum monthly enrolment of which was 32, with an average attendance of 70. The Holy Infancy School is recognised only in the category of "vernacular schools." That this department of St. Francis' School may be usefully merged in the school proper with the provision of the necessary staff and the evident desire of Chinese parents to give their children a European education even from their early years, there is no questioning, nor can the fact be overlooked that the merging of Holy Infancy in St. Francis' School cannot fail to produce other than satisfactory result from a purely educational point of view. It is hoped that the endeavour to raise the status of the Holy Infancy from a vernacular school to an English school may receive the sympathetic support of the department concerned with public instruction in the Colony. For some time the need of a playground has been felt; this has now been supplied and has been taken full advantage of by the scholars during their recreation hours.

"The health of the school has been good throughout the year. Although the premises are situated in a more or less congested area of the City, by its elevation, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and open to the south-east winds in the summer months, it has enjoyed immunity from the vitiated atmosphere usually associated with the vicinity of tenement houses.

"None of the past efforts of the staff could have been capable of the satisfactory result now recorded if they had not received encouragement and support from the residents in the district. I wish to emphasise my appreciation of the friendly co-operation and assistance of friends of the school, and parents of scholars, who have never failed to lend the school the full measure of their support, but for which the school could never have reached the position in which it finds itself to-day. To those friends who have contributed to the prize fund it is my pleasure to make my sincere acknowledgments, and to Mr. E. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, is the Head-mistress indebted for the honour he has done us by presiding at the distribution of prizes to-day. We have also to thank the President and ladies of the Catholic League for the use of their very fine headquarters for our prize-giving. To all ladies and gentlemen here present I wish to express my sincere thanks."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. E. RALPHS, after a few words of advice to the pupils, said:—I am sure you will all join me in congratulating Father de Maria, and the Headmistress and her staff, upon the progress made by St. Francis' School during recent years. Father de Maria has shown in his Report how the attendance has steadily increased, until at the end of the school year in June last the maximum monthly enrolment was 130 and the average daily attendance 111. When the attendance at a school increases in this way, it is a fairly sure indication that it is doing good work and that the education given is appreciated by the parents of the pupils.

As to the character of the education given at St. Francis' School, I am in a position to speak from personal knowledge, as I inspected the school some little time ago, and saw all the Classes at work. There were 114 children present, an increase of 30 upon the previous year. The Kindergarten and Beginners' Classes were distinctly good. The hand work done by the children in these Classes was very clever, and I was pleased to see how interested the tiny pupils were in their work. As I progressed through the school, I found the work generally very satisfactory.

History in Class 4 was particularly good, the girls readily answering questions in what was obviously their favourite subject. In Classes 5 and 6 Recitation was good, and selections from "King John" and current news poetry were delivered with great spirit. Throughout the school, however, great attention needs to be given to the pronunciation of English. In this connection the Education Department has urged that an English Mistress be added to the Staff. Let me hasten to give an assurance that no reflection is intended thereby upon the energy and skill of the Mistresses who have laboured so successfully at the school, but it is obvious that the English language can be taught best by an English teacher. I have discussed the matter with Father de Maria, who entirely agrees with the principle but finds it difficult of accomplishment. He has tried to get Sisters from England, but failed. He has tried, too, the experiment of sending Italian Sisters to England for a course of training, but here again he was unsuccessful, for the Sisters fell sick, owing, as they reported, to the "evil climate of England, and the unaccustomed food." So we can only wait for happier times and hope that when the War is over, Father de Maria will renew his efforts to obtain a Mistress from England, and that he will then be successful.

I should like to see the older girls taught "Cookery." This is being done in one of the Girls' Schools in the Colony, and the results have been gratifying in every way. I have already spoken to Father de Maria on this subject, and I hope that next year a Class will be started. Then again the course in Hygiene might be modified, and more attention given to practical work; for instance, the treatment of cuts and bruises and the elements of sick nursing might be imparted to the senior girls, more especially as there is a small hospital attached to the school.

I have spoken so far of subjects of instruction, and it is well indeed that the children have been successful in their studies. But I wish now to refer to the tone and discipline of the school, far more important than mere book-learning. I have already said that I found all the children happy and interested in their work; I am pleased to be able to add that prompt and willing obedience was a noticeable feature throughout the school. Too great importance cannot be attached to this, as on the careful training of character in youth depend the happiness and success of maturer years. There is now-a-days a regrettable tendency to think only of giving pleasure and gratification to children, allowing them to follow their own sweet will, to ignore the claims of duty, obedience and self-control, to think only of their present enjoyment rather than their future happiness. It seems to be forgotten that life's lessons of discipline have to be learned sooner or later; it is not better in every way that they should be learned through the wise and careful training of teachers and parents than that the child should go into the world unprepared for its trials.

The lessons that experience of the world will then teach will be far harder and far harder than any that can be taught in the school-room. At the same time, we must strive to make our children happy. The great struggle in which we are engaged makes it all the more necessary that our children should be steadfastly trained in that prompt obedience, that self-control, that self-surrender, in the service of others which is now being held up before the world as glorious examples in the heroic stories which reach us about our men at the front; they should be steadfastly trained that they may bravely bear their part in the sterner times that are before us, when life will become harder and more strenuous, when more than ever will it be necessary to sacrifice self, to bear one another's burdens. (Applause.)

PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows:—
Class IV.—1st prize, Lily Wilkinson, 2nd prize, Mary Medina. For needlework and drawing. Violet Souza. For recitation and history. V.—1st prize for conduct and arithmetic, Emma Thompson; 1st for composition and dictation, Mary Rosario; 2nd Edith Dixon; 3rd Julia Ramos; special prize for conduct, Aggie Goulding.
Class VI.—1st prize Annie Cordeiro; 2nd Moolis Rahman; 3rd Bertha Rodrigues.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

In connection with the Rowing events arranged for Saturday next, yachting members are reminded that there will also be Ladies' Yacht Races. The programme is as follows:—

3.00 p.m. Ladies' Double Sculling Race.
3.45 p.m. Starting Gun for "Handicap" Class.
4.00 p.m. Starting Gun for "One Design," "Hayward Hayes" "Cael" Classes.

4.30 p.m. Scratch Fours (with Lady Coxswains).

In the Yachting races the tiller is to be handled by a Lady from start to finish.

The Courses selected will be announced at the Club House prior to the time arranged for Starting.

Cruiser Race.

The following are the Handicaps for the second of the series of Cruiser Champion ship races to be sailed on Sunday, the 12th instant:—

Chinese Rig.	M. S. per mile
Miranda	Scratch
Genone	.20
Snipe	.40
Scotengien	.40
Dorothy II.	1.40
Tutuan	3.20
Flora	5.00

English Rig.

English Rig.	M. S. per mile
Feather	.35
Spinnaker	.40
Evin	.40
Queen Bee	.60
Irene	.60

CRICKET.

SCOUTS CO. v. REST OF VOLUNTARY FORCES.

The following will represent the Scouts' Coy. in the above match on the Club ground to-morrow, commencing at 2.15 p.m.—G. R. Sayer (Captain), R. N. Anderson, J. A. Brand, K. Brayshaw, A. L. Gace, E. W. Hamilton, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mass, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, and F. Syme-Thomson.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

U.S. LEAGUE.

R.G.A. v. 4TH R.S.L.

On the Military Ground on Saturday, kick-off, at 4 p.m.:

R.G.A. team—Gibson—Caple and Weeks; Lovelock, Edgeler and Townsend; Shakespear, Fisher, Youngman, Swan, and Draper.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches were decided on Wednesday last:—

Senior League:—
Queen's College, 1; St. Joseph's, 0.
Junior League:—
Queen's College, 2; Yau-mati, 1.
Wanted, 5; Ellis Kadoorie, 0.
St. Stephen's, 1; St. Paul's, 0.
The League tables up to 8th December read as follows:—

Schools' Senior League.	Matches.	Goals.
P. W. L. D. F. A. P.		
Queen's College	3 3 0 0 9 1 0	
St. Stephen's Coll.	4 2 1 1 2 2 5	
St. Joseph's Coll.	3 1 1 1 1 1 3	
St. Paul's College	3 0 2 1 0 1 1	
Diocesan School	3 0 2 1 0 7 1	

Schools' Junior League.	Matches.	Goals.
P. W. L. D. F. A. P.		
Wanted	4 3 0 1 8 0 7	
St. Stephen's	4 3 0 1 6 2 7	
Queen's College	3 2 0 1 5 2 5	
Yau-mati	4 2 2 0 9 5 4	
Diocesan	3 1 0 2 6 2 4	
St. Joseph's	3 2 1 0 3 2 4	
Ellis Kadoorie	4 0 3 1 1 12 1	
St. Paul's	3 0 3 0 0 6 0	
Saiying Pun	4 0 4 0 0 7 0	

CLASS VII.—1st for reading and recitation, Aggie Ismail; 1st for arithmetic and dictation, Annie Nunes; 3rd Sunny Marriott. For conduct and arithmetic, Willie Reed. For conduct and religious knowledge, Rita Xavier. For general proficiency, Kellie el Arculli. For application, Indijah Runyahn.

CLASS VIII. (No. 1).—1st Frank Arculli; 2nd Edith Crestejo; 3rd Rozario Ramos. For conduct, Aminah Kitchell. For needlework, Veramah Soonderan, and Sophie Soonderan and Abidiah Rumjahn.

CLASS VIII. (No. 2).—1st Harry Abdula; 2nd Isabel Pavon; 3rd Beatrice Souza. For religious knowledge, John Xavier. For conduct, Mary Kikuna.

INFANT CLASS. (A).—1st Bertie Victor; 2nd Bertha Cordeiro; 3rd Rosie el Arculli. For recitation, Giorgio Klien. For general proficiency, Arthur Reed. Kindergarten occupation, Lizzie Thomas. For sewing, Jalia Amat and Mary Harteam.

INFANT CLASS. (B).—Pillar Ramos, Estelita Xavier, Benedicta Xavier, Berrie Gosano, Laurinda Crestejo, and Jalia Amat.

HOLY INFANCY SCHOOL.

CLASS IV.—1st, Cho Jut Quai; 2nd, Hio Hao Ju; 3rd Fong Sao Ha.

CLASS III.—1st, Cheung San Tai; 2nd, Lo Chon Jing; 3rd, Sha Sao Shang.

CLASS II.—1st, Chang Jeng Kui; 2nd, Hao Yon Cam; 3rd, Chan Chat Mu.

CLASS I.—1st, Leong Yut Kam; 2nd, To Ly Tong; 3rd, Wong Kam Fong.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Musical and Typewriting, Julia Ramos; Music, Rosie Tam; Lily Tam; Sebastian Ramos.

Religious knowledge.—Edith Dixon and Julia Ramos.

Distinction for Music.—Annie Cordeiro and Aggie Ismail.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GOODS LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS

PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS, NUTS, MUSCATELS.

CURRENTS, RAISINS, SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[23]

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3. QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL

ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1687.

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

[1179]

IF THESE BE CONSCRIPTS SAVE US FROM THE VOLUNTEER.

A company of Guards had just had a severe struggle with some Germans, whom they had ejected from a trench after the Germans had put up a hard fight. A private, who only just before had been a participant in a discussion on voluntaryism versus compulsion, when the old argument that one volunteer was worth three conscripts was brought up, remarked to an officer, "Where they conscripts we have just had the scrap with sir." The officer replied in the affirmative, whereupon the Tommy grimly replied, "Then Gawd he's us if we meet the volunteers."

IS THIS YOUR CASE?

In the nervetous countries of the East it is no uncommon thing for people to suddenly fall into a condition of ill health for which they can ascribe no adequate reason. A week ago as "fit" as could be wished, deterioration has set in, vague at first, but rapidly developing until appetite has gone, sleep has become fitful or has fled entirely, nervousness and depression have taken the place of the usual feeling of cheerfulness and efficiency, and a general sense of the whole system being "below par" has become painfully evident.

The test of time, coupled with the irrefutable testimony of reliable people in all parts of the world has established Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the standard restorative in all such cases. It is by building up the nerves through the blood, and by supplying to the enfeebled body new rich blood at every dose that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restore "fitness" to the feeble, strength to the weak, health to the sick in the marvellous way they do.

Begin to build yourself up to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Secheman Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free. The free booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System" will be sent to you for a postcard to the above address.

[1093-7]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 297, dated 10th January, 1894, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,

Secretary.

[1174]

G. R. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

[738]

FOR SALE.

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

[1043]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NO. 40, WYNDHAM STREET, from 1st January. Central location, three minutes from City.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
TOTO KISEN KAISHA,
King's Building,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1269]

WANTED.

TUGMASTER.

Apply to—
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG LTD.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1270]

THE "DEVAWONGSE" STEAM-
SHIP CO., LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 29, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator.
[1264]

THE "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 29, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator.
[1265]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company" (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(2.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 36, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(6.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(7.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(8.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(9.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(10.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(11.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(12.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(13.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(14.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(15.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(16.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(17.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(18.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(19.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(20.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(21.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(22.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 10th December 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the CHAMBER ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the late Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., on the Legislative Council.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [1216]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(3.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(4.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(5.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(6.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(7.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(8.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(9.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(10.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(11.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(12.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(13.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(14.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(15.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(16.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(17.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(18.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(19.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(20.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(21.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(22.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(23.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(24.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(25.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(26.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(27.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(28.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(29.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(30.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(31.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(32.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(33.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(34.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(35.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(36.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(37.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(38.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(39.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(40.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(41.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(42.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(43.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(44.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of \$30 each.

(2.)—That the Directors be authorised to offer the said 10,000 Additional Shares at a premium of \$10 per Share to each Member on the Register of Members on the 14th day of December, 1915, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete number of Five Shares which such Member is the Registered Holder of on that date and upon the footing (unless the Directors shall otherwise determine) that Shareholders shall be given the option of paying the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together \$80 per Share) to the Company on acceptance of the offer or of paying such amount on or before the 29th February, 1916, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from (and including) the 1st January, 1916, until payment and that if any Shareholder fails to pay the full amount due on any Shares accepted by him (including premium and interest) on or before the 29th February, 1916, such Shares may be forfeited by the Directors and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined to the 31st December, 1915, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and that forfeited Shares shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of by the Directors in such manner as they think fit.

(3.)—That such Additional Shares shall not participate in any Dividend declared in March, 1916, in respect of profit accrued up to the 31st December, 1915, but shall participate in any Dividend declared thereafter pro rata with the existing capital.

(4.)—That no Member shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any Number of Shares less than five held by him.

(5.)—That the Directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered to them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(6.)—That the proposed exercise by the Directors of the power of borrowing vested in them by the creation of a debenture issue of \$2,000,000 bearing interest at Six per cent, of which \$1,000,000 is to be offered for subscription forthwith and the balance is to be dealt with in such manner as the Directors may in the present or future determine be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be left to raise and secure the repayment of such debentures in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit to deposit any such debentures with the Company's Bankers on such terms as they think fit as security for any indebtedness of the Company to its Bankers either present or future.

And the Resolution hereafter further submitted will also be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution immediately preceding for the approval and adoption of new regulations of the Company be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened to be held on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong or at the Offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, the Company's Solicitors.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
CHIEF MANAGER.

NOT

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN BALKANS.

FIERCE ARTILLERY WORK IN FRANCE.

AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

PLIGHT OF BRITISH PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.

ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

BIG RECRUITING BOOM.

GREEK POLICY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ARTILLERY WORK. EXCITING AIR DUEL AT HEIGHT OF 10,000 FEET.

PARIS, December 9th.
1.40 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The day has been comparatively quiet. There have been artillery actions in Artois, and Champagne; of an especially violent character at the latter place. We advanced by means of grenade fighting east of Souain. Our batteries between Argonne and the Meuse demolished, near Bethin Court, a reservoir of suffocating gas.

A French aeroplane, at a height of 10,000 feet, chased and shelled, at a range of twenty yards, a German machine which caught fire and exploded. Both the German airmen fell in our lines.

GERMAN ATTACKS. STOPPED BY ARTILLERY.

PARIS, December 9th.

German attacks form a feature of a communiqué. Machine-guns prevented the Germans from restoring the destroyed works at Hetsas, while the artillery north of Arras stopped a German attack. Our guns destroyed a defensive work in the Roye region, and our bombers have continued their progress south of Souplet. A fierce engagement is proceeding east of Souain Hill.

"TRENCH-FOOT."

COMBATING FROST-BITE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, December 9th.

Replying to a question in regard to the prevalence of frost-bite, Mr. H. J. Tennant said that for the week ended November 27th, there were 770 cases of "trench-foot" among the British troops in France, but it was hoped to greatly reduce this number. Large quantities of rubber thigh-boots had been sent, and more would be sent.

PLIGHT OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

A HARROWING STORY.

LONDON, December 9th.

Seventy-three British disabled soldiers from Germany arrived at Flushing en route for England, and also 150 civilians, including fifty coloured people, who have been released from internment in Germany.

The soldiers presented a most pitiable sight. Apart from missing legs and arms, they were mostly clad in old and ragged German uniforms, and some wore wooden clogs. They presented an extraordinary contrast to the warmly-clad Germans returned from England.

Seventeen of the soldiers were from Wittenberg camp, and they told a harrowing tale of brutalities, especially when typhus swept the camp in the Spring. The Germans bolted and sent food by shoots into the grounds. Seventeen hundred prisoners died of typhus, including 99 British. Of six British Army doctors who were prisoners, and who volunteered to go to Wittenberg, three died of typhus.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES RETIRE. TO PREPARED POSITIONS.

PARIS, December 9th.

It is reported that the Allies have evacuated the Krivelak region, retiring in good order to prepared positions on the Demirkapu Pass, where they will be able to offer an effective resistance.

VON MACKENSEN'S ARMY ACTIVE.

It appears that half of General von Mackensen's Army has already crossed into Bulgaria, but it is not known whether its intention is to oppose the Russians or to attack the Anglo-French forces at Strumitza.

SUDDEN BULGARIAN ACTIVITY.

AGAINST ANGLO-FRENCH LINE.

SALONIKA, December 9th.

The Anglo-French line in Macedonia has been awakened by sudden activity on the part of the Bulgarians, who for an entire day bombarded the British front and delivered an infantry attack which was repulsed. The British casualties were slight. The Bulgarians also used their artillery against the French and appeared to be contemplating an offensive, which was cut short by the French 75's.

VIOLENT BULGARIAN ATTACK.

PARIS, December 9th.

The Bulgarians on Sunday violently attacked the bridgehead at Demirkapu, on the Vardar, but were completely repulsed.

There was a calm along the whole front on Monday.

ARRANGEMENTS AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, December 9th.

Two Greek General Staff Officers have arrived here to arrange with the Anglo-French military authorities the details with reference to the understanding reached between the Entente and Hellenic Governments.

ENEMY ENTER MONASTIR.

ATHENS, December 9th.

An official Greek announcement states that one German and one Bulgarian regiment have entered Monastir. The Anglo-French troops are continuing their withdrawal towards the Greek frontier.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

COMPLICATIONS POSSIBLE.

SALONIKA, December 9th.

The Turco-Bulgarian situation threatens complications. Distrust is increasing.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MORE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 9th.

The British steamer *Commodore* has been sunk, one of the crew being drowned.

LONDON, December 9th.

The British steamer *Ignis*, and the Italian barque *Pietro Sforza* have been sunk. The crews were saved.

Thirty-eight of the crew of the British steamer *Helmsley* have been picked up.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE "COMMUNIPAW."

AMERICANS ABOARD.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

It appears that the *Communi-paw* (sunk by a submarine off Tripoli) had a crew of thirty, and it is known that the Captain and four of the engineers were Americans. The steamer was bound for Alexandria. A MYSTERY.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

The Ambassador to Rome informs the State Department that the *Standard Oil* steamer *Communi-paw* was captured and taken to a port which is not named.

LONDON, December 9th.

There is a mystery as to the fate of the *Communi-paw*.

A Rome message states that the *Communi-paw* left Genoa on the 2nd for Alexandria. The first news of the fact that she was torpedoed was received by wireless from an Italian ship, which picked up a call for help from the *Communi-paw*. The Italian ship hastened to the spot, after calling up Greek and British warships, but none of them found any trace of the *Communi-paw*.

NEW YORK, December 9th.

Standard Oil officials state that the *Communi-paw* should have left Alexandria for New York on the 7th. They have received no advices.

AUSTRIAN NAVY ACTIVE.

SEVERAL VESSELS SUNK.

PARIS, December 9th.

A telegram from Montenegro says that the Austrian squadron which bombarded San Giovanni consisted of a cruiser and seven destroyers, accompanied by two seaplanes.

The squadron sank two steamers, respectively Greek and Italian, and ten sailing ships, and destroyed a French submarine in the mouth of the Bojawa, ten miles north of San Giovanni.

AUSTRIAN EXAGGERATIONS.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Admiralty, in a statement regarding the claims in an Austrian communiqué published yesterday, says that only two small steamers were sunk, one of them being of 300 tons. Also a few sailingships were sunk. The information concerning land guns is doubtful. The *Fremel* was attacked while aground. The latest Austrian communiqué speaks of the sinking of a very large sailing-ship. This was actually the *Gallipoli*, of 3 tons.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

An Austrian communiqué states that an Austrian submarine, on the 5th, sank a small Italian two funnelled cruiser off Valena.

NAVAL DISTINCTIONS.

LONDON, December 9th.

Simultaneously with the gazettement of Vice Admiral King Hall's detailed despatches with reference to the destruction of the German cruiser *Koenigsberg*, the announcement is made that five Distinguished Service Orders have been conferred on Captain Fullerton, Commander Robert Wilson, Naval Aeronaut, Robert Gordon Cull and Sub-Lieutenant Harwood Arnd.

AUTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT FIGHTING.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, December 9th.

A communiqué states:—After intense artillery preparation, infantry attacked our positions in the Ledro and Terragnole valleys, but they were completely and immediately repulsed. On the Carso Plateau our infantry continues resolute and aggressive. As the result of a brilliant action in the northern portion of Monte San Michele yesterday, we captured a strong and extensive entrenchment, 146 prisoners and a quantity of material.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WONDERFUL "ANZACS."

MESSAGE FROM THE KING CONVEYED BY LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, December 9th.

While at Gallipoli, Lord Kitchener delivered to the New Zealand and Australian troops a message from the King expressing his high appreciation of their unflinching gallantry, through fighting which was as hard as any yet seen during the war. He had complete confidence in the determination and fighting quality of our men to assist in carrying the war to an entirely successful termination.

Lord Kitchener also expressed his own appreciation of the wonderfully good work of the "Anzacs." Not until he himself had seen positions captured and held was he able to fully realise the magnitude of the work accomplished. He was pleased to find them all in such good heart and imbued with such a grand spirit.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TSAR FOR THE FRONT.

PETERSBURG, December 9th.
The Tsar and Tzarevitch have left the Tsar's Kosselo for the front.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING CONSTANTINE'S POLICY.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW.

NEW YORK, December 9th.

In the course of his interview with King Constantine the Associated Press correspondent asked whether Germany had given an assurance to respect Greek neutrality. King Constantine replied:—"Of course, but that does not prevent the German and Bulgarian Armies, as measures of military necessity, from pursuing the retreating Anglo-French Armies into Greece and turning Greece into a second Poland. I have that assurance also."

His Majesty declared that the election of M. Venizelos as Premier was due to his personal popularity, and did not mean approval of his intervention policy, which the masses of the Greeks had not understood. "The arrangement not to resist the Allied landing at Salonika," said His Majesty, "was not made with my assent. The minimum Allied Army necessary to accomplish anything in the Balkans, in my opinion, is 400,000, but that number is not being sent. Therefore Greece must suffer."

King Constantine, replying to the question as to what Greece would do if the Entente used coercion, said:—"We should protest to the whole world against any violation of sovereign rights, and we would resist passively, as long as humanly possible, against being forced into a course prejudicial to our liberties and happiness."

The correspondent then asked, "And what you cannot hold out longer?" King Constantine replied:—"We shall have to demobilise and await this march of events. What else can we do?"

PLOTS IN AMERICA.

WHY RECALLS WERE REQUESTED.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

Mr. Lansing has replied to Count Benstock's enquiry for a reason why the Government requests the withdrawal of Capt. Boyed and Capt. von Papen.

The reply simply reiterates the statement "because of their military and naval activities."

BOYED AND VON PAPEN TO BE WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

The State Department is informed that the Kaiser is personally interested in Boyed and von Papen, as he is personally acquainted with them. It is intimated, however, that their withdrawal will be ordered.

AUSTRIA'S GRAIN SHORTAGE.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

ZURICH, December 9th.

Sensational disclosures of a shortage of grain in Austria-Hungary were made in a speech by the Secretary of the Vienna Provision Market, who said the harvest had been most disappointing, adding that it was a great mistake for the Government to let the public suppose that the opening of the Danube would change the situation. Only the most skillful administration and the greatest economy would carry the country through till the next harvest.

ARREST OF DUTCH EDITOR. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

THE HAGUE, December 9th.

The arrest of the editor of the *Rotterdam* was drawn attention to in Parliament, when the Minister of Justice gave an assurance that the freedom of the Press would not be restricted.

GERMAN FORT BLOWN UP. MANY CASUALTIES.

PARIS, December 9th.

An explosion has completely destroyed Fort Cognelle, at Namur. Eighty German soldiers are reported to have been killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

THE "ANCONA" OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, December 9th.

The *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent says that the United States has sent a peremptory Note to Austria regarding the sinking of the *Ancona*, and it is expected that it will be presented by the Ambassador at Vienna to-day or to-morrow. It demands a complete disavowal of the sinking, the punishment of the Commander of the submarine, full indemnity for the families of the American victims, and an assurance against any repetition.

The *Evening Post's* New York correspondent states that the *Ancona* Note has been officially confirmed.

RECRUITING BOOM.

STATIONS WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

LONDON, December 9th.

There have been enormous crowds at the recruiting stations during the past few days, and yesterday broke all records in the registering of clerks. The doctors were unable to cope with the applicants. Messages at midnight from the recruiting stations in London and suburbs reported that hundreds, and in some cases thousands, were then waiting to be attested, and that the police were regulating the crowd. Some of the recruiting offices in the provinces were kept open all day and night.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith, on the 15th, will ask the House of Commons to sanction the enrolment of a million more men, in addition to the 3,000,000 men already sanctioned.

BRITISH ARMY HORSES.

SUPPLY TO BE IMPROVED.

LONDON, December 9th.

The report of Lord Middleton's committee on the supply of horses for military purposes, makes a series of recommendations for increasing suitable horse-breeding, including an annual outlay, possibly eventually reaching £100,000 per annum, compared with an expenditure this year, under the Board of Agriculture's present scheme, of £28,500. The report points out that this is a small amount when compared to the expenditure of Continental powers, and it would be false economy to defer action. The recommendations include an increase in the Army's horse peace establishments.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON GREEK STEAMER.

CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

LONDON, December 9th.

A telegram from Milan says the German submarine started chasing the Greek steamer 80 miles from Zante. The latter hoisted colours and fled, but was shelled and overhauled and stopped. While the Austrians were searching Colonel Napier and Capt. Wilson, another British Red Cross officer stood on deck wearing his uniform.

The Greek captain vigorously protested against their capture as a violation of international law, but the submarine officer told him it was none of his business and took off Colonel Napier and Capt. Wilson, releasing the Red Cross officer.

BRITISH LOSSES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GALLANTRY OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, December 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that in the battle of Ctesiphon 643 British were killed, 3,330 wounded and 694 were missing. It was believed that during the retreat the losses were less than 300. Some reinforcements had already arrived. He eulogised, amid cheers, the military quality of the troops, British and Indian, and stated that the condition of the wounded was most satisfactory.

ALLIES AND GERMAN PEACE TALK.

LONDON, December 9th.

At question-time in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith informed Mr. P. Snowden that the Governments of France, Russia, Italy, and Britain had mutually agreed not to conclude peace separately. The Premier added that if serious proposals for general peace were submitted by the enemy, either through a neutral Power or direct, they would first be discussed by the Allied Governments. It would be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment.

PERSIA SITUATION IMPROVED.

LONDON, December 9th.

Reuter learns that the situation at Teheran has improved. The British Consul at Shiraz, and other Englishmen arrested there on November 11th, are still at Borasgun. They are being well treated.

P. & O. FARES.

PROBABLE INCREASE.

LONDON, December 9th.

At the P. and O. meeting, Lord Inchcape said that owing to the great rise in working expenses, it might be necessary to again raise the passenger rates. He added that the amalgamation between the P. and O. and British India Company was working, in every respect, satisfactorily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

TOKIO, December 9th.

The Foreign Minister, in his speech to the Diet, said that China's reply to their representations with reference to the Monarchical movement being ambiguous, they enquired whether this implied acceptance of the advice tendered. He regretted that the reply was confidential, but he might say that there was some delay in the execution of the scheme contemplated, and the matter was now being discussed by the Powers interested.

I.C.S. MATTERS.

LONDON, December 9th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Roberts asked whether at least one Indian representative would be included on the Civil Service Selection Committee.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that he did not think the committee would be required until the war was over, or that it would be to the interest of anyone to settle its composition until circumstances with which they had to deal were better known.

INCREASED SUEZ CANAL DUES.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Suez Canal dues will be increased by 50 centimes on April 1st next.

PRESIDENCY OF AMERICA.

ST. LOUIS, December 9th.

The Democratic National Committee has resolved to re-nominate President Wilson for the Presidency.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French Stock now stands at 64.50.

POLITICS IN SPAIN.

A Madrid message says the Dat Ministry has resigned. It is stated that a new Ministry of Liberal opinion will shortly be formed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

MR. A. ROCHE, M. P.

LONDON, December 9th.

The death is announced of Mr. Augustine Roche, Nationalist M. P. for North Louth, since 1911, and formerly Lord Mayor of Cork.

PENANG SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

DEATH CAUSED BY A RASH ACT.

At an inquest upon the body of Mr. R. R. Nelligan, who was shot dead by Pte. D. Pengelly, of the Penang Volunteers, the jury found that death was caused by "a rash act."

Mr. Charles Nelligan, managing clerk to Messrs. Wroford and Thornton, the first witness, stated that on the afternoon of November 25th he was called to Mr. Langan's house in Macalister Road, and when he arrived there he saw his son lying dead on the floor. He had known Pengelly for a considerable number of years and there had been no trouble between his son and Pengelly.

Mr. Peter Langan, who described himself as a planter, said that about three p.m. on November 25th he was in his house sleeping. He awoke on hearing someone knocking at the door. He came down and let both Pengelly and Nelligan in. He asked them what they wanted, and Pengelly said he had come to give him warning about his son not attending his drills, and that Mr. Ward said he would be arrested. Witness said he had nothing to do about his son's affairs and asked Pengelly to see him personally. Then he told Pengelly, "You are under the influence of drink, you had better get home." Nelligan said, "He is going to give me a lift." Then accused said, "I am not going to give you a lift." Pengelly then went to the electric switch and started fiddling with the bolt of his rifle. Witness told him not to play with the rifle in his house. Pengelly then drew out a cartridge and put it in the rifle. He told him to stop it. Then he said, "I will shoot you Bob." Witness told him to stop this and clear out. He took no notice of this nonsense and Nelligan said, "Shoot me if you dare; I am not afraid."

At the same time putting up his hands. Then the shot went off. Deceased dropped and said not a word. When witness went up to him he was dead. Accused left his rifle at the window, looked at deceased, and said to him, "I have shot Bob," and then fell in a swoon. He seemed to be very much out of his mind. Pengelly was the worse for drink, but he was sensible enough to speak to witness about his son. When he took up his rifle there was no staggering.

Dr. O. Francis, Deputy Registrar of Deaths, said the bullet had penetrated the chest, and the heart was lacerated.

Inspector J. Payne deposed to being called to Mr. Langan's house. He found Nelligan lying dead at the door, and accused beside him dead drunk. Accused's rifle was near the window with a spent cartridge in it. Accused was shedding tears

GERMAN TOWN UNDER
AIR ATTACK.

VIVID ENEMY NARRATIVE.

The *Vossische Zeitung* contains a vivid account of an air raid by a French squadron of airplanes from the pen of a German doctor, who says:—

I was at work in my room (in the top floor of an hotel) when I suddenly heard the sound of firing, which gradually came nearer and nearer. Ha! Ha! That's an enemy aviator somewhere near and he's getting a greeting from our anti-aircraft guns, but the short sharp shots became more and more frequent and followed more closely one upon the other. And now took-tack took the machine-gun join in whatever is up!

I go to the window, which, being on the top story, gives me a view of a good stretch of sky. True enough there's the beggar already in sight. He hovers at a great height amidst a regular collection of white shrapnel clouds. But what's this new? Here comes a second and a third. Yes, and a fourth and a fifth. More come up from the side, more and more. There's a whole squadron over the town. I count 14, 15, 16—in a series of columns they come flying up with regular intervals between the machines, with an advanced guard and flank guards. Is it to be a regular attack? From down below blares a trumpet. It's the signal for everybody to clear out of the streets and take "aviation cover."

THE FIRST BOMB.

The trumpet signal becomes more imperative. In a twinkling the streets are clear, and it was high time, for already there is a rattling on roofs and pavements. Shrapnel bullets are coming down. And now—and I shall never forget it—a fearful horrible crash, or rather roar, like the roar of an animal. Those fellows in the air have dropped their first bomb. I begin to think that my room immediately under the roof is not altogether a suitable place in such circumstances. On the stairs I meet others of the same opinion. They are officers who had come from the front and had just lain down for a long unaccustomed but well earned afternoon sleep and were cursing freely at this inconsiderate disturbance. As we go down the stairs the heat rises a second time. The next bomb had fallen. Then we hear in the voice of command, "Take aviation cover." The group breaks up. I stand for a moment irresolute. I don't know the ground. Then a young captain laughingly takes my arm, saying, "Come with me, doctor, it's no bravero to wait till a thing like that falls on your head." So down into the "heroes' cellar."

That is the merry name for the shelter prepared for such festive visits from the enemy. It is one of the new words to which the war has given birth. But in spite of the cheer which the name implies nobly shrinks from making use of the protection afforded. And so we go down a narrow staircase leading into a little corner of the cellars under the house, which, as I now find, is built on a very ancient foundation of extensive vaults. Under a massive stone arch we have comfortable room, the captain who took my arm, a first lieutenant, a staff surgeon, two Landsturm men, a college professor, and myself. There is even an electric light.

"LIKE A WIND THUNDERSTORM."

The racket and din outside gets worse and worse. Clearly we are perceiving that the hideous row comes nearer and nearer. And now it is quite close. Then a fearful bang and roar. There must have been an explosion quite close to us. The house and even the massive pillar arches tremble. It is just as in a wild thunderstorm when the thunder follows close at the lightning's heels one feels certain "that struck something quite close" and one feels just as defenceless against such an aviation attack as one is against the power of a thunderstorm.

Bang—this time still wilder and nearer. Through the crannies of the cellar door drifts in from the street something misty. At first one can't tell whether it is smoke or dust. If it is smoke from a conflagration close at hand, the problem becomes the more perplexing owing to the electric light suddenly going out. The wire must have been hit. But as we breathe the mist in we find it has a horrible but not smoky taste.

Bang! Bang! worse and worse come the roars around us in our heroes' cellar. We think the next minute the hotel itself will be struck, and then how are we going to get out of our subterranean wigwag? But gradually the din becomes wiser. The fellows have evidently gone. Quickly up and out in the hope of still seeing something. Yes, there they are over the railway station, which is some distance off. The doctor then proceeds to describe some of the damage done. The houses on both sides of his hotel had been struck by bombs. In one the whole interior was wrecked, and it was from here, he says, that that strange mist came. Five of the occupants had been killed on the spot. The market presented a horrible spectacle, a number of horses, which had been no time to remove, having been blown to pieces. The railway station, he declares was untouched, although a sawmill near by had been set on fire by an incendiary bomb and was blazing fiercely. He also found that a number of soldiers had been wounded, but does not mention that any were killed.—*Reuter*.

MME. BERNHARDT'S TOUR.

THREATENING LETTERS FROM GERMAN AMERICANS.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Petit Parisien*, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt stated that she intended to leave France on December 25th for a tour in the United States, despite the numerous threatening letters she had received from Germans living in the United States, because of the articles she had published there expressing her loathing of the invaders.

INGRATES AS WELL AS
ASSASSINS.HOW GERMANY PAID HER DEBT
TO AMERICA.

It is now proved beyond question that there was a deliberate conspiracy to sentence and execute Miss Cavell without giving the American Minister an opportunity to intervene.

It is further learned that this is by no means the first instance of the German authorities in Brussels endeavouring to deceive the American Legation. They have done so time and again, but never in a matter so serious as the present tragedy. The fact explains the suspicion and distrust of the German which is shown in the American Minister's report. The fact that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers is damning enough, but the Germans owed the American Legation a debt of gratitude, too. In the course of his report to Mr. Whitlock, the American Minister, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the Legation, describing the appeal which he made for Miss Cavell, said:—

"I reminded them of our untiring efforts on behalf of German subjects at the outbreak of the war and during the siege of Antwerp. I pointed out that while our services had been rendered gladly and without any thought of future favour, they should certainly entitle you (the Minister) to some consideration for the only request of this sort you made since the beginning of the war."

GRATITUDE!

Mr. Gibson referred to the work done by the Legation and by American Consuls throughout Belgium in giving protection to German subjects stranded in Belgium at the beginning of the war. There can be no doubt that the Americans then saved the lives of a number of German women and children. They did heroic work for many days yet when they asked for the life of one English lady they got only murder in response. The Germans showed themselves to be utterly without gratitude to say nothing of ordinary courtesy, for so far as any official pronouncement is concerned, the German Government has never even expressed its thanks for the work that was done at that time.

When Germany suddenly and ruthlessly declared war on Belgium, thousands of Germans left the country to join their regiments. There were at least ten thousand Germans in Brussels alone, and many others in other parts of the country. Most of the men managed to get out of the country before the actual declaration of war. They were compelled to leave their women and children behind. In Brussels alone three thousand women and children had to look out for themselves. The German Minister departed, and left his Legation in the hands of the American Minister, the Government in Berlin having requested the American Government to look after its affairs. All the Germans in Belgium were thus placed under the protection of Mr. Whitlock. Thousands visited the American Legation and the American consulates, seeking protection and assistance. Not one did a plea go unheeded.

It was speedily seen that it would be necessary to send the women and children out of Brussels. Many were destitute, in need of food and clothing. Their condition was pitiful. The American Legation took charge of them all and arranged for their departure. The people of Brussels behaved admirably during those first days of war, and the police gave German subjects protection, but at the same time Brussels was not a safe place for stray Germans. In safely transporting some three thousand German women and children, as well as a certain number of men, from Brussels to Aix-la-Chapelle, the American authorities did a real service to Germany, and in Brussels it is considered that they saved many lives.

WOMEN PROTECTED.

Mr. Gibson was largely responsible for what was done. Assisted by Mr. Nasmyth, the American Vice-Consul, he established a sort of concentration camp at the Cirque Royale, and to that he sent the women and children who appealed for protection. For several successive nights he arranged for special trains. The Cirque Royale was filled with these Germans. They needed food, and this was furnished them.

One of the relief workers was Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice. She lent her aid and did so much for these enemies of her country that she incurred some unpopularity among her own people. There were one or two births in this throng of refugees; Mme. Carton de Wiart furnished cradles for the newborn from her own home. Some months later she was arrested and imprisoned; her gallant endeavours during those first few days of war counted for nothing in the German scale of mercy, and she was subject to most humiliating treatment.

The German women and children were all safely sent away, and not one underwent undue hardship. Later, when Antwerp was being besieged, the American Consul there did similar work in the protection of the Germans who were caught in that city. Scores of Germans went to the consulate for protection, and it was freely given. Here again arrangements were made for getting stranded Germans into Holland or back to Germany. Once more German lives were rescued from a position of peril.

It only adds to the enormity of the crime that these services, given freely and without thought of reward, as Mr. Gibson pointed out, had not the slightest effect, when thrown into the balance on the side of mercy, on the German rulers of Brussels.

The Central News Paris correspondent quotes Bucharest telegrams stating that M. Bratianu in the course of a statement of Government's policy declared that the suggestion that Rumania would take anti-Russian action was absurd. Rumania realised that a policy of seeking benefits without sacrifices was impossible; but Rumania was not prepared to make sacrifices without at least a strong probability of success. Whatever is the result the Balkan campaign would not decide the war.

HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR.
THE GREAT GENERAL STAFF.

Referring to the discussion which has taken place in the House of Commons on the relative functions of the British and German General Staffs, the *Times* correspondent, who was formerly in Berlin, writes:—

The first principle of the German scheme is the practical exclusion of the politicians and the administrators from the sphere of strategic initiative and military operation. On the evening of July 20th, 1914, I telegraphed from Berlin that, while the German official attitude remained fairly tranquil as regards the Russian mobilization, "the development of military opinion, which was making itself felt, might be difficult to control." This was my inference from a conversation with the German Foreign Secretary. It did not mean that "the war party"—that largely empty phrase beloved of politicians was pressing for war, but that the military authorities were becoming impatient at the prolongation of the crisis and insisting that no useless delays must be allowed to postpone their labours. A few hours afterwards the Council of War at Potsdam took the vital decision. The hour of the politicians had passed, and the day of the Great General Staff had come.

From the time of the mobilization the Government, as known in peace time, took second place. The General Staff controlled and carried out the war. Its chief was in no way responsible to the Imperial Chancellor or to any Governmental or administrative influence. He was responsible directly to the Emperor, and to him alone. So far from advising or informing the politicians or the Government, the General Staff, was, so to speak, strategically supreme, and, so far from supplying military proposals to the politicians, was the recipient of their political or diplomatic information, and was responsible for co-ordinating policy and strategy. When the "Great Headquarters" was established in the field the Ministers came to it; it did not send commissaries to Berlin. It will be remembered that the Imperial Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and a host of other officials spent the first period of the war at Luxembourg, and afterwards in France. If the war had not lasted so much longer than the General Staff intended the Ministers would, no doubt, have stayed there until the end.

Practical independence of the Government is, then, a cardinal feature of the German General Staff's system, and no German body will suggest that the German system can be applied whole in a country with an entirely different constitution and with methods so different that it does not regard martial law as necessary in time of war. The second most striking feature of the German system is that the General Staff on the outbreak of war divides into two parts, the more important of which conducts its operations in the field—at whatever point may be most convenient.

It is just 100 years since the Staff was split into two parts—the Staff with the troops and the Staff in Berlin. Every visitor to Berlin will remember the vast and ugly building of the Great General Staff, in which the great Moltke lived and died. It was, I believe, erected in a hurry about the year 1866, and nobody has had the time or the inclination to change it. On the night of the German mobilization I had occasion, in company with a Foreign Office official, to search for the military censor, of whose personality or existence few people then seemed to be aware. In the course of our search we wandered all over the General Staff building, only to find all the lights out and the place almost untenanted. The real General Staff had flown. Henceforward the General Staff in Berlin was of minor importance, as may be judged from the fact that it is now in charge of a "deputy" chief—of General von Moltke, who, after a few months of war, was deposed from the office of Chief of General Staff in the field and succeeded by the then Prussian Minister of War, von Falkenhayn.

This change illustrates another vital feature of the German scheme—the fact that the General Staff is entirely independent of the Ministry of War, which performs purely administrative functions. When von Falkenhayn was promoted to be Chief of the General Staff, he was succeeded at the Ministry of War by a certain General Wild von Mosenborn, of whom the public never hears. It is not necessary here to discuss the General Staff machinery, the main point is that it is, as has been said, "an organism of which the arteries run all through the body of the Army," and that it carries out independently the plans which it has itself devised. Its chief, responsible only to the Emperor, is the centre of power, and not either an adviser or a source of information.

STEEL-CLAD SOLDIERS.

INCREASING USE OF ARMOUR.

The use of armour for protecting the most vital parts of the soldier is constantly increasing in France now that the conditions of warfare do not call for long marches or dashes of more than a limited distance over the open.

A French deputy, member of one of the Commissions of the Chamber, which receives special information from the War Minister, tells me that since the adoption of troops in the first line of the small, close fitting chrome steel helmet the casualties due to wounds in the head have been reduced by 75 per cent. Even bullets striking with direct impact are sometimes turned by the helmet.

Besides the large and absolutely bullet-proof breastplates which the French also use for their dashes from trench to trench, plates of specially toughened steel are sometimes sewn into tunics over the heart.

The Germans on their side have invented a special kind of cigar case to protect the heart; it has been found on dead soldiers killed by wounds in other parts of the body. It is made of two plates of the specially tough carbonized steel which is manufactured by an expensive process and stops bullets at point-blank range. The cigar case is engraved with the legend: "Always carry in the left-hand breast pocket."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE
BULGARS.

Describing his journey across the Balkans this summer, Mr. Stephen Graham in *The English Review*, says:— "What was most interesting was the average Bulgarian opinion of the war as I came across it in chance conversation in the various towns and villages where I stayed. Diplomats and Ministers may bargain, including now to this side and now to that, according to the success of intrigue or the temptation of gain, but after nearly a year of the war there is something which is more stable, and that is public opinion. The idea of the average man. And in the Balkan States, as elsewhere, it is impossible to make war against a popular current."

It was rather a surprise to me to find that Bulgaria was under the impression that Germany was winning, and would ultimately win. Wherever I went I received commiseration. "Ah, ah, how badly things are going for you, badly, badly!"

"Poor England!" said a Bulgarian doctor whom I met in a restaurant in one of the little towns. "She has had to make herself an army; her army was not as big as ours to start with."

"But our fleet!" said I. "Ah, yes, your fleet; it has to hide itself from the submarines. How the Germans have perfected every invention!" He clicked his tongue in his mouth knowingly.

"Russia is lost," said another, "finished, done for." "It is only lack of munitions," said "She'll turn and be herself again."

"You'll never take the Dardanelles," said he. Even the country people, the keepers of the khans and small shops were of opinion that Germany had the upper hand. They, at least, emphatically hoped that the Turks would be beaten. They had lived with the Turks as neighbours and rulers. We passed through desolated villages, the scenes of massacre and conflict, and gave bread to little Macedonian children, orphans whose fathers and mothers had perished at the hands of furious Moslems.

In her heart of hearts Bulgaria is against the Turk and on the side of Russia. She is Christian and Slav. But she thinks Germany is winning, and her eyes are blinded still by jealousy of Serbia and mortification at the loss of territory caused by her unfortunate raid on Greece and Serbia at the end of the Balkan War.

The Bulgarian newspapers are pro-German in influence. There is no proper service of news from our point of view, and even the Russophile and friendly organs give no favourable impression of the condition of the struggle. It is, perhaps, late in the day to speak of it, but Bulgaria ought to have been provided with British press-agents as other neutral countries have been. The Bulgarian man in the street is even losing sight of the real facts of the beginning of the conflict, and the true and good cause for which we are fighting. A student said to me in Sofia: "You forced Germany to fight. By your entente with France and Russia you were tightening a knot at her throat to strangle her."

"Why," said I, "do you not know that our alliance with France and Russia was almost an improvisation in the hour of menace?" and I went on to explain.

I had a talk at Sofia with M. Geshof, the leader of the friendly party, the man who was Prime Minister of Bulgaria at the time of the formation of the Balkan League. He was ready to assure me. "You know," said he, "we love the Russians, they are nearest to us of all the nations of Europe. And the English are, and always were, very popular. Hundreds of our young men go to Robert College, Constantinople, for their education; many go to England, and you will find we know English life and ways and admire them. But we cannot come in on your side in the war before we know what Romania's going to do. She has promised to fight several times; first she promised England and Russia, then Italy. But still she does nothing. Then we want the restoration of the territory we lost at the Treaty of Bucharest. We did wrong to attack our allies, the Serbs and the Greeks, we admit it. But that attack was made by the Military Party, by Savo, without any authority from the Government or the King. We have all repented it. We wish friendship with Serbia, friendship founded on justice."

"There is a deadly animosity against Serbia and Greece," said I; "it is poisoning your national life. I do not open a newspaper but I see bitter words against these countries. I feel something ought to be done to stop the endless reminders which the Press has of your national vexation and enmity. A mean hatred of Serbia, and possibly a reciprocal hatred of Serbia for you, is poisoning the Slav cause."

And I told the ex-Minister what I think is the most vital matter in connection with the health and happiness of Bulgaria. The first thing needed is the stopping of this mean quarrel. Bulgaria and Serbia are probably being kept apart more by German machinations than by real grievances. They are more estranged by the insulting things said of one another in the respective Press than by the original quarrel. Slavs forgive material injuries quickly; they do not forgive injuries which touch their pride. It would be a good piece of diplomatic work to reconcile Bulgaria and Serbia—simply to reconcile them, not to ask Bulgaria to fight for us. She would quickly offer to fight once friendship with Serbia were re-established. Then never again would Slav swords be raised against Slavs. Their swords were made for the fighting of the Turk.

The whole Balkan situation resolved itself for the time being into the problem of the reconciliation of Serbia and Bulgaria. This was last July, and now that everything has gone wrong and Bulgaria seems to have definitely sided with our foes, let me sum up briefly my opinion of the Bulgars and the Balkan situation with regard to them.

With the exception of the noble Serbs, the Bulgars are probably the healthiest, simplest, bravest people in the Balkans, though the Government is a set of sharp-

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TJIKEMBANG...	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.	do.

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They are a peasant people with no pretence to aristocracy or fashion of culture. They are frugal, temperate, hard. Their soldiers are imbued with a fine national spirit, and they believe in one thing above all others—the future of Bulgaria. The commonest word in use in conversation is "Bulgaria"; everybody is talking about "wondering about her." Every ordinary talk turns to the national theme. But the Bulgarian newspaper readers are narrow, and have no wide outlook over world-politics. They do not know what is happening, and are unable to distinguish false from true intelligence or real passion from hypocrisy and guile. And there is not really very much cleavage between King Ferdinand and the people he governs.

The point of view taken by many people with regard to Bulgaria and the war is a mistaken one. There is no particular disparity of opinion in Bulgaria on the question of the war. There is no question of revolution in Bulgaria; the throne of Ferdinand is safe. This whole summer and, indeed, during the whole space of the war, the Bulgarian people have been more or less pro-German. They have been against us since the Treaty of Bucharest. They are bitterly anti-Serbian and anti-Greek, and they are cold to Britain and Russia because we promised the victors the fruits of victory, and stood by whilst they were adjudicated elsewhere.

The Bulgarian people as a people are not supporting us in the war, and for the following reasons:—
(i) They hate the Serbians, are afraid of Serbian ambition in the Balkans, and they know that the Serbians hate them and are afraid of their ambition.

(ii) They consider that Germany is winning the war, and that it would be suicide to throw in their lot with us.

(iii) They do not believe in our good faith.

(iv) They are afraid of an alliance between ourselves and the Greeks. The Greeks they distrust utterly.

There is a nightmare of the Balkans; it is the conception that there is not room for two great nations there; that there must be either a great Bulgaria or a great Serbia. Both Bulgars and Serbs are obsessed with the problem of this dire choice. In Sofia it is written that there can only be a great Bulgaria; in Nish that there can only be a great Serbia; in Sofia that Serbia says there is only room for Serbian rule; in Nish that Bulgaria says there is only room for the Bulgars. The problem of diplomacy was to reconcile these brother nations, and diplomacy has failed.

The rôle of Greece in the stirring up of Balkan discord has also been most sinister; during the whole space of the war Athens has been poisoning the wells of European truth, pouring forth lies, lies, lies. Nearly all news to the discredit of Bulgarian honesty has come from Greek agencies.

A final word as to diplomacy. We have assumed from the first that Bulgaria could be bought, that she was offering herself for sale, and we have corresponded with Bulgaria on this shameful basis. The rôle problem for us has been the re-establishment of a cordial understanding and national friendship between our ally Serbia and Bulgaria. This, I hold, was not a difficult task for straightforward, intelligent Russians and British. We have failed because we have not been true to our cause and our ideals.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHERAN, British str., 1,200, K. E. Tuckin, 8th December—Shanghai 6th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, M. Oka, 8th December—Haiphong 6th December, Rice.—Chinese.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 8th December—Port Paravel 5th December, Lime Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HONGKONG, British str., 3,085, J. Mason, 9th December—Singapore 4th December, General.—Chinese.

IXION, British str., 6,520, G. L. Stout, 9th December—Vancouver 12th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LAISANG, British str., 2,400, F. Mooney, 9th December—Mojito 4th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHINON, British str., 1,104, C. Sangster, 9th December—Bangkok 2nd December, Rice.—Chinese.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
December 9th.

CHIPPING, British str., for Tientsin.

DAIGI MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

FOOCHOW, British str., for Hongkong.

TUNGKANG, British str., for Hoihow.

TUNGSHAN, British str., for Chinwangtao.

DEPARTURES.

December 9th.

ANTIOCHUS, British str., for Yokohama.

CHIHAI, British str., for Canton.

HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.

MATSU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.

JACOBS, Dutch str., for Singapore.

SINOKANG, British str., for Hoihow.

TANAN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.

TEAN, British str., for Manila.

YODA MARU, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ixion, from Vancouver, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Mills.

Per Cheran, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Grundy and Mr. Flynn.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Merchant Steamer.

The str. *Bendora*, from Middlesbrough, Leith, and London, left Singapore for this port on 4th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 11th instant.

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Kwongsang, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong on 10th December.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ALBANA, British str., 2,423, Wm. Dunbar, 5th December—Chinwangtao 27th November, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,548, T. Suruga, 5th December—Shanghai 2nd December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,800, S. Yamane, 6th December—Choribon, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHIHAI, British str., 1,143, Loyd, 8th December—Wuhu 3rd December, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIPPING, British str., 1,100, H. G. N. Walker, 3rd December—Tientsin 27th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIPHONG, British str., 207, W. C. Passmore, 7th December—Fochow 4th December, General.—Douglas Lapsack & Co.

HINSANG, British str., 1,855, A. C. Kennedy, 1st December—Sankadan 23rd November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HYEIKING, British str., 490, James A. H. Haude, 7th December—Saigon 27th November.—Order.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., 1,350, McArthur, 20th November—Shanghai 22nd November, General.—Chinese.

KUMCHOW, British str., 1,450, J. A. Martin, 8th December—Saigon 28th November, Rice and General.—Order.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,230, P. Knight, 8th December—Singapore 29th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAHENTIS, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 20th November—Saigon 23rd November, Rice.—Chinese.

MATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,241, K. Takana, 7th December—Dunry 1st December, Pigs.—Chinese.

MOURA, British str., 1,247, J. Talmes, 20th November—Newcastle—N.S.W. 29th November, Ballast.—Order.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,965, H. S. Smith, 8th December—San Francisco 6th November, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

OLBO, Russian str., 1,376, P. Mender, 7th December—Vladivostok 23rd November, General.—Chinese.

PERUMPEN, British str., 1,665, W. C. Bird, 6th December—Saigon 20th November, Rice and General.—Order.

PROMETHUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, O. Hoen, 7th December—Bangkok 27th November, General.—Thoresen & Co.

SHIKYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,923, T. Chiba, 6th December—Manila 3rd December, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TAIYUAN, British str., 2,300, H. E. Hamilton, 6th December—Melbourne 10th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 3,593, S. Nagasue, 7th December—Seattle 21st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,897, Y. Fujita, 7th December—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TONGHONG, British str., 1,314, F. J. Prynn, 6th December—Saigon 1st December, Rice.—Chinese.

TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,033, F. J. Vigeboom, 30th November—Singapore 22nd November, Kerosine Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,598, Geo. Muir, December 1st—Chinwangtao November 24th, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,753, W. M. Meeney, 7th December—Manila 4th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KIOTO	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	G. Mauley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Costa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	FOURTH	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Shimizu	MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE	KAKO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Nagasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KESLUNG, & VANCOUVER & SEATTLE VIA MANILA, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	KAIYUKU MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	T. Chiba	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	KATHLAMBA	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Fillmer	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	H. E. Hamilton	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ARAKAN	Dut. str.	11th Dec.	E. S. Bakke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	W. L. Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAITAN	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	J. H. Lishman	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	E. S. Bakke	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SL. ALBANS	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	P. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at D'light.
MOJI & KOBE	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	W. L. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	WINHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	J. H. Lishman	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	ATHOS	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	E. S. Bakke	MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	ASHU	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	E. S. Bakke	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	H. E. Hamilton	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVARA	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	S. M. King	DAVID SASSON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIOTO	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	S. Saito	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	W. C. Passmore	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	J. S. Thompson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	On 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	W. M. Mesny	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	On 17th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	S. Tokunaga	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	S. Saito	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	T. Miyata	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	F. Mooney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	R. S. Anders	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Kawashima	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	D. A. Gardiner	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Imai	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 30th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	J. B. Evans	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	11th Dec.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	SPACEMEN	TO SAIL
MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 11th Dec., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENHANG"	Saturday, 11th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGRANG"	Sunday, 12th Dec., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Monday, 13th Dec., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"BINSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 15th Dec., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 15th Dec., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"YATSHING"	Thursday, 16th Dec., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Friday, 17th Dec., D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 18th Dec., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG," "LAISANG," and "YUENHANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning to Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuddat Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

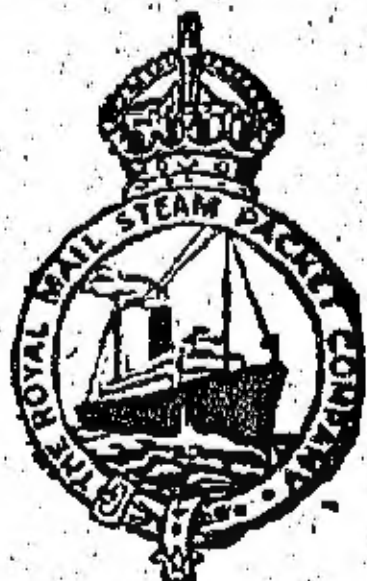
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 24th December.

PROPOSED SAILING: Connecting with "KATHIAWAR" 17th January.

FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to RIES & Co., LONDON.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915.

VESSELS ON THE BERTE

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"KAIFUKU MARU,"
About the 10th December.
For Freight and particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1209]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA,"
6,382 tons, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, 15th January, 1916.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1231]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR: BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR,"
Captain A. Collyer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOULAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "CALEDONIA," due in London about the 5th Jan., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KASHMIR,"
Arrived Hongkong on 6th December, 1915, FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR, For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1915. [1]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 9th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On 9th at 6 a.m.	On 9th at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.95	29.93
Temperature	78	68	89
Humidity	45	60	61
Wind Direction	NE	North	North
Force	3	4	3
Weather	b	c	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 8th — 80

Lowest open air Temperature on 8th — 65

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 15th December.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong, Mean Time	Height
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